

QUI

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corianders whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
QUICKSAND. *n. f.* [quick and sand.] Moving sand; unsoft ground.
 What is Edward, but a ruthless sea? *Shakeſp.*
 What Clarence, but a quickſand of deceit? *Shakeſp.*
 Undergirding the ſhip, and fearing left they ſhould fall into the quickſands, they ſtrake fail, and ſo were driven. *Act. xxvii.*
 But when the veſſel is on quickſands caſt,
 The flowing tide does more the ſinking haſte. *Dryden.*
 Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, ſtems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune ſhoves her off the quickſands. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*
 I have marked out ſeveral of the ſhoals and quickſands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addiſon.*
To QUICKSET. *v. a.* [quick and ſet.] To plant with living plants.
 In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch, Get ſet to quickſet it, learn cunningly which. *Tuſſer.*
 A man may ditch and quickſet three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*
QUICKSET. *n. f.* [quick and ſet.] Living plant ſet to grow.
 Plant quickſets and tranſplant fruit trees towards the de- create. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
 Nine in ten of the quickſet hedges are ruined for want of ſkill. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
QUICKSIGHTED. *adj.* [quick and ſight.] Having a ſharp ſight.
 No body will deem the quickſighted amongſt them to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*
 No article of religion hath credulity enough for them; and yet theſe ſame cautious and quickſighted gentlemen can ſwallow down this ſottiſh opinion about perſpicacious atoms. *Bentley.*
QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from quickſighted.] Sharpneſs of ſight.
 The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the know- ledge that is in others, than the blindneſs of a mole is an argument againſt the quickſightedneſs of an eagle. *Locke.*
QUICKSILVER. *n. f.* [quick and ſilver; *argentum vivum*, Lat.] Quickſilver, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is ſo homogeneous and ſimple, that it is a queſtion whether gold itſelf be more ſo: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part diſſolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multi- tude of others, and is the moſt diviſible of all bodies: mer- cury very readily mixes with gold, ſilver, lead and tin, by chymical operations, but not without difficulty with copper and iron; and it mixes eaſily with zink and biſmuth among the ſemimetals: the ſpecifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heavieſt of all fluids, it is alſo the coldeſt, and when heated the hotteſt: of the va- rious ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richeſt and moſt valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: native cinnabar is principally found in the mines of Friuli, belonging to the Venetians, in Italy, and ſome others in Spain, Hungary, and the Eaſt Indies: quickſilver is alſo found ſometimes in its pure and fluid ſtate lodged in cavities of hard ſtones in the cinnabar mines, and the purer ores are chiefly compoſed of cinnabar in ſmall quan- tities, mixed with various other ſubſtances: the ancients all eſteemed quickſilver a poiſon, nor was it brought into internal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was firſt occaſioned by the ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwal- lowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool: but too free a uſe of ſo powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger: the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and then die in a moſt miſerable condition; and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with pa- ralytick diſorders: however, under proper regulation, it is a moſt excellent medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
 Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and ſimilarity of parts, it is neither diſſolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it ſeems to conſtitute a particular claſs of ſoſſils, and is rather the mother or baſis of all metals, than a metal itſelf: mercury is of conſiderable uſe in gilding, making looking-glaſſes, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations beſides medicine. *Chambers.*
 Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red roſe; the beſt was wont to be made in Libia of brimſtone and quick- ſilver burnt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

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QUICKSILVERED. *adj.* [from quickſilver.] Overlaid with quickſilver.
 Metal is more difficult to poliſh than glaſs, and is after- wards very apt to be ſpoiled by tarniſhing, and reflects not ſo much light as glaſs quickſilvered over does: I would propound to uſe inſtead of the metal a glaſs ground concave on the fore- ſide, and as much convex on the backſide, and quickſilvered over on the convex ſide. *Newton's Opticks.*
QUIDAM. [Latin.] Somebody.
 For envy of ſo many worthy quidams, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be perſuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkneſs thoſe to many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spencer.*
QUIDDANY. *n. f.* [*cydonium*, *cydoniatum*, Lat. *quidde*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.
QUIDDIT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A ſubtily; an equivocation. A low word.
 Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shak.*
QUIDDITY. *n. f.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.]
 1. Elience; that which is a proper answer to the queſtion, *quid eſt*? a ſchoolaſtick term.
 He could reduce all things to acts, And knew their natures and abſtracts, Where entity and quiddity, The ghoults of deſunct bodies fly. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 2. A trifling niceſty; a cavil; a captious queſtion.
 Miſomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the profeſſors of law. *Camden's Remains.*
QUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe.
 Whether the earth move or reſt, I undertake not to deter- mine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its queſcence, the teſtimony of ſenſe, is weak and frivolous. *Glanvill's Sciſs.*
QUIESCENT. *adj.* [*quiescens*, Latin.] Reſting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repoſe.
 Though the earth move, its motion muſt needs be as in- ſenſible as if it were queſcent. *Glanvill's Sciſs.*
 The right ſide, from whence the motion of the body be- ginneth, is the active or moving ſide; but the ſiniſter is the weaker or more queſcent ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Sight takes in at a greater diſtance and more variety at once, comprehending alſo queſcent objects, which hearing does not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 If it be in ſome part movent, and in ſome part queſcent, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew.*
 Preſſion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obſtacle which ſtops part of the motion, but will bend and ſpread every way into the queſcent medium, which lies beyond the obſtacle. *Newton's Opticks.*
QUIET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]
 1. Still; free from diſturbance.
 Breaking off the end for want of breath, And ſlyding ſoft, as down to ſleep her laid, She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Fa. Queen.*
 This life is beſt, If quiet life is beſt; ſweeter to you, That have a ſharper known. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
 2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offenſive; mild.
 Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet ſpirit. *1 Pet.*
 3. Still; not in motion.
 They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night. *Judges xvi. 2.*
 4. Smooth; not ruffled.
 Happy is your grace, That can tranſlate the ſtubborneſs of fortune Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp.*
QUIET. *n. f.* [*quiet*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity; free- dom from diſturbance; peace; ſecurity.
 They came into Laſh unto a people that were at quiet and ſecure. *Judges xviii. 27.*
 There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their names, And there in quiet rules. *Dryden's Ann.*
 Indulgent quiet, pow'r ſerene, Mother of joy and love. *Hughes.*
To QUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt.
 The loweſt degree of faith, that can quiet the ſoul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*
 2. To ſtill.
 Putting together the ideas of moving or quieting corporal motion, joined to ſubſtance, we have the idea of an imma- terial ſpirit. *Locke.*
QUIETER. *n. f.* [from quiet.] The perſon or thing that quiets.
QUIETISM. *n. f.* [from quiet.]
 What is called by the poets apathy or diſpaſſion, by the ſcepticks indiſturbance, by the Moliniſts quietiſm, by common men peace of conſcience, ſeems all to mean but great tran- quility of mind. *Temple.*

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QUIETLY. *adv.* [from quiet.]
 1. Calmly; without violent emotion.
 Let no man for his own poverty become more oppreſſing in his bargain, but quietly, modeſtly and patiently recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*
 2. Peaceably; without offence.
 Although the rebels had behaved themſelves quietly and modeſtly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the ſpoil in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 3. At reſt; without agitation.
QUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from quiet.]
 1. Coolneſs of temper.
 This cruel quietneſs neither returning to miſlike nor pro- ceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious ſtill after one manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 That which we move for our better inſtruction ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of quietneſs with it; they answer ſtunningly. *Hooker.*
 2. Peace; tranquillity.
 Stop effluſion of our chriſtian blood, And ſtabliſh quietneſs on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
 What miſeries have both nations avoided, and what quiet- neſs and ſecurity attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*
 3. Stillneſs; calmneſs.
QUIETSOME. *adj.* [from quiet.] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed.
 Not in uſe.
 Let the night be calm and quietſome, Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad affray. *Spencer.*
QUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*quietudo*, Fr. from quiet.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. Not in common uſe.
 From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and ſerenity in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*
QUILL. *n. f.*
 1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.
 Birds have three other hard ſubſtances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the ſhell of the egg, and their quills. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
 2. The inſtrument of writing.
 I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that iſland, the proper ſubject of my quill. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
 Thoſe lives they fail'd to reſcue by their ſkill, Their muſe would make immortal with her quill. *Garth.*
 From him whole quills ſtand quiver'd at his ear, To him that notches ſticks at Weſtmiſter. *Pope.*
 3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.
 Near theſe was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide was ſeen the quill darting porcupine. *Arbuth. and Pope.*
 4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.
 The preſumptuous damſel raſhly dar'd The goddeſs' ſelf to challenge to the field, And to compare with her in curious ſkill, Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill. *Spencer.*
 5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.
 His flying fingers and harmonious quill Strike ſev'n diſtinguiſh'd notes, and ſev'n at once they fill. *Dryden's Æneis.*
QUILLET. *n. f.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtily; niceſty; fraudu- lent diſtinction.
 Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shak.*
 A great foul weighs in the ſcale of reaſon, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with ſo ſcrupulous a diligence upon little quilllets and niceſties. *Digby.*
 Ply her with love letters and billets, And bait them well for quirks and quilllets. *Hudibras.*
QUILT. *n. f.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culecta*, *culeitra*, Lat.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.
 Quilts of roſes and ſpices are nothing ſo helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little ſack. *Bacon.*
 In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongſt the richer fort. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
 She on the quilt ſinks with becoming woe, Wrapt in a gown, for ſickneſs and for ſhow. *Pope.*
To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.
 The ſharp ſteel arriving forcibly On his horſe neck before the quilted ſell, Then from the head the body ſunder'd quite. *Fairy Queen.*
 A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 Entellus for the ſtrife prepares, Strip'd of his quilted coat, his body bares, Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden's Æneis.*
 A chair was ready, So quilted, that he lay at eaſe reclind. *Dryden.*
 Mayn't I quilt my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*
QUINARY. *adj.* [*quinarus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five.
 This quinary number of elements ought to have been re- ſtrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

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QUINCE. *n. f.* [*quin*, Fr. *quidde*, German.]
 1. The tree.
 The quince tree is of a low ſtature; the branches are diffuſed and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is four and aſtringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of theſe ſpecies are fix. *Miller.*
 2. The fruit.
 They call for dates and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*
 A quince, in token of fruitfulneſs, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*
To QUINCH. *v. n.* [this word ſeems to be the ſame with *quench*, *winch* and *quack*.] To ſtir; to flounce as in reſentment or pain.
 Beſtow all my ſoldiers in ſuch fort as I have, that no part of all that realm ſhall be able to dare to quinch. *Spencer.*
QUINCUNCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.
 Of a pentagonal or quincuncial diſpoſition, Sir Thomas Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*
QUINCUNX. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or parallelogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys.
 Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*
 He whole light'ning pierc'd th' Iberian lines, Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*
QUINQUAGESIMA. [Latin.] Quinquageſima ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; ſhrove ſunday. *Diet.*
QUINQUANGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.
 Each talus, environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the ſides of the talus, is of a figure quinquangular. *Wondov.*
 Exactly round, ordinately quinquangular, or having the ſides parallel. *Morſe's Antidote againſt Aſheſm.*
QUINQUARTICULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Con- ſiſting of five articles.
 They have given an end to the quinquarticular controverſy, for none have ſince undertaken to lay more. *Sanderſon.*
QUINQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *fido*, Lat.] Cloven in five.
QUINQUEFOLIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.
QUINQUENNIAL. *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.
QUINCY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *quincy*.] A tumid inflam- mation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffoca- tion.
 The throating quincy 'tis my ſtar appoints, And rheumatiſms I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
 Great heat and cold, ſucceeding one another, occaſion pleuriſies and quincies. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
QUINT. *n. f.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five.
 For ſtate has made a quint Of generals he's liſted in. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
QUINTAIN. *n. f.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See **QUINTIN.**
 My better parts Are all thrown down; and that, which here ſtands up, Is but a quintain, a mere lifeleſs block. *Shakeſp.*
QUINTESSENCE. *n. f.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat.]
 1. A fifth being.
 From their groſs matter the abſtracts the forms, And draws a kind of quinteſſence from things. *Davies.*
 The ethereal quinteſſence of heav'n Flew upward, ſpirited with various forms, That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to ſtars. *Milton.*
 They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four ele- ments, of which all earthly things were compounded, and ſuppoſed the heavens to be a quinteſſence or fifth fort of body diſtinct from all theſe. *Watts's Logick.*
 2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.
 To me what is this quinteſſence of duſt? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 Who can in memory, or wit, or will, Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find? What alchymiſt can draw, with all his ſkill, The quinteſſence of theſe out of the mind. *Davies.*
 For I am a very dead thing, In whom love wrought new alchymy, For by his art he did expreſs A quinteſſence even from nothingneſs, From dull privations and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*
 Paracelſus, by the help of an intenſe cold, teaches to ſe- parate the quinteſſence of wine. *Boyle.*
 Let there be light! ſaid God; and forthwith light Ethereal, fiſt of things, quinteſſence pure, Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. vii.*
 When